

**STRATEGIES OF TURN TAKING FOR GETTING INFORMATION
IN INDONESIA LAWYERS CLUB DISCUSSION**



**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Greeting Bachelor Degree of English Education**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA**

2019

APPROVAL

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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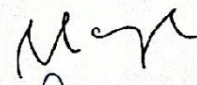
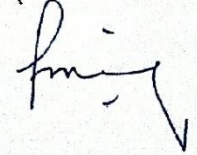
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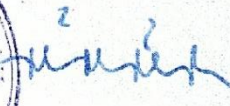
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STRATEGIES OF TURN TAKING FOR GETTING INFORMATION IN INDONESIA LAWYERS CLUB DISCUSSION

Abstrak

Studi tentang giliran bicara dalam interaksi dapat mengungkapkan karakterisasi peserta dan menunjukkan beberapa niat gerakan atau iringan *non verbal* lainnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) menjelaskan jenis-jenis strategi dalam giliran bicara oleh moderator yang dilakukan dalam proses mendapatkan informasi dari pembicara dan (2) menguji maksud dari berbagai strategi yang digunakan selama diskusi ILC. Data berasal dari rangkaian percakapan yang diambil dari moderator dan peserta yang ditunjuk seperti: pengacara, perwakilan masyarakat, para pejabat, korban, advokat, dan mahasiswa tersier. Data yang dikumpulkan ditentukan sesuai dengan unit percakapan sebagai kelengkapan informasi yang diperoleh yang menggunakan perekaman dan pencatatan; sedangkan analisis data menggunakan teknik identifikasi dan perbandingan. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa (1) ada dua jenis strategi giliran bicara yaitu pembicara saat ini memilih pembicara berikutnya dan pembicara saat ini tidak memilih pembicara berikutnya, sebagai gantinya pembicara berikutnya yang memulai pembicaraan. (2) peneliti menemukan 10 niat dalam strategi turn-taking, dalam tabel “Jokowi vs Foke” berdasarkan analisis data, peneliti menemukan 10 niat dibagi menjadi untuk mengajukan pertanyaan (22%); untuk mengklarifikasi (7%); untuk menuntut (7%); untuk mengundang (27%); untuk meyakinkan (7%); bercanda (11%); untuk menyarankan (4%); untuk mendukung (4%); untuk menggoda (4%); dan untuk memperingatkan (7%). Dalam tabel “Anas Siap Digantung” berdasarkan analisis data, para peneliti menemukan 7 niat dibagi untuk bertanya (44%); untuk menuntut (8%); untuk mengundang (24%); untuk meyakinkan (8%); bercanda (4%); untuk mendukung (4%); dan untuk memperingatkan (8%).

Kata Kunci : analisa percakapan, giliran bicara, *Indonesia Lawyers Club*

Abstract

The study of turn-taking in interaction may reveal participants' characterization and show several intention of gestures or other non verbal accompaniment. The study aims (2) to explain the types of turn-taking strategies the moderator conducted in the process of getting the information from the addressee and (2) to examine the intentions of various strategies used during the ILC discussion. The data are utterances taken from the moderator and appointed participants such as: lawyers, people representatives, guests of officials, victims, advocates, and tertiary students. The data collected is determined according to the unit of conversation as the completeness of the information obtained which are using recording and note

taking; while the data analysis applied identification and comparison strategies. The result shows that (1) there were two types of turn-taking strategies i.e. the current speaker selected the next speaker and the current speaker does not select next speaker; instead, the next speaker initiated the speech. (2) researcher finds 10 intentions in turn-taking strategies, in table “Jokowi vs Foke” based on data analysis the researchers found 10 intentions divided into to ask questions (22%) ; to clarify (7%); to demand (7%); to invite (27%); to assure (7%); to joke(11%); to suggest (4%); to support (4%); to tease(4%); and to warn(7%). In table “Anas Siap Digantung” based on data analysis the researchers found 7 intentions divided to ask (44%); to demand (8%); to invite (24%); to assure (8%); to joke(4%); to support (4%); and to warn (8%).

Keywords: Conversation Analysis, Turn-Taking, Indonesia Lawyers Club

1. INTRODUCTION

Actually humans are created to interact and communicate, and the interaction can be done orally and verbally (speaking, discussion, meetings, delivering speech and so on), and other interactions in the form of writing that can be found as in newspaper, magazine, legal contract, banking etc. In the oral interaction system, such as interaction and discussion, there is a Turn Taking process between S (speakers) and H (speaker’s partner). However, sending each other a message that aims to elicitate for information, a speaker conducts turns taking which is systematic part of structure and organization in conversation. The process is of changing roles between S and H in conversation. So after the first S determines the end of the speech, the H takes the turn to change the opportunity to speak afterwards. Schegloff (2007: xiv) points out that the problem in the turnaround discussion is who speaks next and when they take their turn. Likewise how this change of speech affects the arrangement and understanding of the turn in the conversation. Information retrieval carried out in the discussion is said to be successful if the message being conveyed can be understood by H, and then the H can convey the information as it is desired by S or even H can add information that can support previous information.

Many researchers limit the selection of topics in the study of turn taking. Based on Kuzel (1992 in Crabtree and Miller, 1992: 33) the selection of topics in qualitative research can be the most obtained data. The current study about ILC discussion has a very interesting topic, namely legal injustice, especially corruption because in ILC, the topics that dominate are corruption, terrorism, drugs, criminalism, legal injustice, campaigns and small people's problems. Due to many topics presented in the ILC discussion, the researchers chose 2 topics which were representing the turn taking process, i.e. "Jokowi vs Foke" and "Annas Siap Digantung". The speech turn system is very interesting to learn because when speech is delivered directly or indirectly it contains various information such as educational background, work, experience and others, by referring to the concept of "Johari Window" if one's self condition, knowledge, and personality can be known easily by others, the speaker can be perceived and understood by the second person, the first speaker can be categorized as being in an "open area" (Luft, and Ingham, 1955). So in "open territory", what is conveyed is the representation of the state of himself.

The study of turn taking that had been done previously were Nugroho, Ari (2014) who explained turn taking used in interview in Tv program, Ghilzai (2015) who discussed the turn to speak with a gender perspective in the field of sociolinguistics, Jeffrie Butterfield (2015) who analyzed interactions in the use of language at a university (in Japan) with an analytical perspective conversation, Muryantina& Rima (2016) who analyzed the results of police interrogation between victims and accused; Anggraini, Tiwik (2017) about the talk show that presented the Ahok controversy, Yvonne Earnshaw (2017) about face-to-face conversations in the Online Synchronous Course, and similar research was also conducted by Ekawati&Rosyida (2018) about conversations between teachers and students in private courses Mathematics, and Malikatul (2018) about turn taking based on speech strategy.

Based on the previous studies above, the reseachers may infer that there are similarities and differences between the researchers and other previous

researchers. The similarity lies in the topic of similar object, namely study about turn taking while the difference refers to that the current researchers only focus on the type of turn taking and the intention of the moderator's utterances in various sign accompaniment.

A basic set of rules which governs turn construction said that:

Rule 1 applies initially at the first Transition Relevance Place.

(a) If the current speaker selects next speaker in current turn, then the party that has been selected has the right and is obliged to take next turn to speak; and transfer occurs at that place. (b) If the current speaker does not select next speaker, then the other participants may gain their right to take the next turn; first starter get rights to the next turn, and transfer occurs at that place. (c) If the current speaker does not select next speaker and none of other participants self select, then current speaker may (but need not) continue his turn. Sacks, *et al.* (1974: 704).

Rule 2 applies at all subsequent Transition Relevance Places.

“When Rule 1(c) has been applied by current speaker, then at the next TRP Rules 1 (a)–(c) apply, and recursively at the next TRP, until speaker change is affected” (Levinson, 1983: 208).

Based on the above rules there are two main rules that occur in the turn taking, namely the speaker who chooses the next speaker to talk, the speaker chooses his own turn to speak and the last is the current speaker continues.

After finding the type of strategy in turn taking then the strategy must be given intention based on Austin (1962) about speech act which is divided into three types namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. But to find the intention, researcher focus on locutionary act and illocutionary act. Locutionary act shows behavior when saying something, in other words, people say something and have same meaning in behavior. Illocutionary act is an utterance which has a particular conventional force.

The turn taking process is arranged so that the moderator gives the right of opinion for anyone who will provide information in the discussion. Therefore, because it is important and clear that it is important to know the process of turn

taking among participants in the discussion, it is important to conduct research on the system of turn taking conducted in order to extract information on TVOne ILC discussions. In this study the conversation system search will be used to familiarize and socialize the rules of conversation both in the learning and teaching process between lecturers and students as well as among interested academics or sitting in a discussion.

Ultimately, this study tries to explain the types of turn taking and intention the moderator conducted in having turn in the participation of ILC discussion.

2. METHOD

The object of this research is series of utterances in the ILC discussion on tv One which was broadcast on Tuesday night for 3 hours, starting from 20:00 to 23:00 which had been aired in 2012. In (Sutopo, 2006; Moleong, 1996), sources of data from qualitative research are words and actions of sources, events, information, activities, behaviors, documents and archives. Based on the data sources, the researcher grouped the data sources into the main data in the form of moderators and vOne ILC discussion participants who attended discussion sessions, discussion shows and secondary data in the form of video revisions that had been uploaded on Youtube.

The type of research is descriptive qualitative and the approach used is Conversational Analysis. The data were utterances of the participants in ILC discussion, i.e. the moderator and appointed participants such as: lawyers, people representatives, guests of officials, victims, advocates, and tertiary students. The data were collected by using observation and documentation methods and as the completeness of the information obtained by techniques of recording and note taking. The data analysis was applied by using identification and comparison strategies referring to Sack (1974)'s rules followed by interpreting data based on speech act by Austin (1962).

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, the researcher presents the result in table. The results of these findings are divided into two parts, namely the types of turn-taking strategies and the intentions of the strategies.

3.1 The Type of Turn-Taking Strategies

Table 1.

The Types of Turn-Taking Strategies in “Jokowi vs Foke”

No	Type of Turn-Taking Strategy	Σ	%
1.	Turn-taking strategy 1A (Current speaker select next speaker)	23	85%
2.	Turn-taking strategy 1B (Current speaker doesn't select next speaker)	4	15%
3.	Turn-taking strategy 1C (Speaker continues)	0	0%
Total		27	100%

Table 2.

The Types of Turn-Taking Strategies in “Anas Siap Digantung”

No	Type of Turn-Taking Strategy	Σ	%
1.	Turn-taking strategy 1A (Current speaker select next speaker)	20	80%
2.	Turn-taking strategy 1B (Current speaker doesn't select next speaker)	5	20%
3.	Turn-taking strategy 1C (Speaker continues)	0	0%
Total		25	100%

Based on the rules of turn-taking theory by Sack, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974). there are three rules in turn-taking namely current speaker select next speaker, current speaker doesn't select next speaker, and the current speaker doesn't select next speaker and none of the other participants self-select the current speaker may (but need not) continue his turn, , the last rules can be called speaker continuous.

From table 1 and table 2, the researcher finds two types of turn-taking used by speakers in a discussion, namely the current speaker select next

speaker and the current speaker doesn't select next speaker. In table 1 of 27 data analyzes, the researchers found 23 data analyzes of type current speaker select next speaker and 4 data analysis of type current speaker doesn't select next speaker. Then, in table 2 of the 25 data analysis, the researcher finds 20 data analysis of the type of current speaker select next speaker and 5 data analysis of the type of current speaker does not select next speaker. Based on the findings that have been found, it can be concluded that the turn-taking type of the current speaker select next speaker is the type that is often used by the speaker because the speaker has the authority to determine the next speaker based on the suitability of the topic and the sequence of answers so that the discussion runs smoothly.

3.2 The Intentions of Turn-Taking Strategies

Table 3.

The Intentions of Turn-Taking Strategies in “Jokowi vs Foke”

No	Intentions of Turn-Taking Strategy	Σ	%
1.	To Ask	6	22%
2.	To Clarify	2	7%
3.	To Demand	2	7%
4.	To Invite	7	27%
5.	To Assure	2	7%
6.	To Joke	3	11%
7.	To Suggest	1	4%
8.	To Support	1	4%
9.	To Tease	1	4%
10.	To Warn	2	7%
Total		27	100%

Table 4.

The Intentions of Turn-Taking Strategies in “Anas Siap Digantung”

No	Intentions of Turn-Taking Strategy	Σ	%
1.	To Ask	11	44%
2.	To Clarify	0	0
3.	To Demand	2	8%
4.	To Invite	6	24%
5.	To Assure	2	8%
6.	To Joke	1	4%
7.	To Suggest	0	
8.	To Support	1	4%
9.	To Tease	0	0
10.	To Warn	2	8%
Total		25	100%

To find intention in the data analysis, the speaker uses a theory from Austin (1962) about the speech act which is divided into three types namely Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary. but to find the intention of researchers to focus on the locutionary act and illocutionary act. Locutionary act shows behavior when saying something, in other words, people say something. Illocutionary acts is an utterance which has a particular conventional force.

In table 3 based on data analysis the researchers found 10 intentions divided into 6 data (to ask questions); 2 data (to clarify); 2 data (to demand); 7 data (to invite); 2 data (to assure); 3 data (to joke); 1 datum (to suggest); 1 datum (to support); 1 datum (to tease); and 2 data (to warn). In table 4 based on data analysis the researchers found 7 intentions divided into 11 data (to ask questions); 2 data (to demand); 6 data (to invite); 2 data (to assure); 1 datum (to joke); 1 datum (to support); and 2 data (to warn). Based on table 4.3 and table 4.4. it is known that to ask and to invite are most often used by the speaker because the speaker has the power to choose the participants in

accordance with the question and to get a response or opinion in accordance with the wishes of the speaker.

This research is supported by several previous studies. The first research was conducted by Nugroho, Ari (2014). He focuses on finding the turn taking system, how participants take the turn to talk, and what the effect of the flow session is. The data from this analysis shows a lot of phenomena about taking the turn to talk and also finding new things that interruption has to do with overlap.

The second research was conducted by Butterfield, Jeffrie (2015). he examines the speaker selection process and the variety of IRF forms that can be taken. The result of this research is two distinct patterns were found: the native English-speaking teacher undertaking both the initiation of the sequence and the provision of feedback, and the native English-speaking teacher initiating the sequence and the non-native English-speaking teacher providing feedback.

The third research was conducted by Muryatina, Rima (2016) The researcher tries to explain the structure of turn-taking in the interrogation process and how the structure shows the relationship between participants. By using the rules of Sack (1974) the result of this analysis reveals that the patterns of turn allocation of the policeman are all self-selected.

The forth research was conducted by Anggraini, Tiwik (2017). The study reveals that all four parts of the turn-taking system which include turn-taking components which is turn taking constructional component, turn-taking allocation, turn-taking rules, and overlap, occurred as the data. The fifth research was conducted by Ekawati, Rosyida (2018). Result of this research is the conversation was commonly in form of question and answer or a statement and response. The conversation was organized by turn taking and adjacency pairs. Turn taking occurred in which current speaker selected next speaker by calling the name, rising/falling intonation at the end of utterance, pause, and emphasizing a certain utterance/word.

The sixth research was conducted by Laila, Malikatul (2018) The findings show that the most powerful moderators' speech strategy used to reveal information is directly literal speech act strategy, with the variations of: (1) signaling the addressee with/or without speaking verbally; this signal of non-verbal language is used to show and reveal intimacy; (2) repeating the addressee's words to show more response to the addressee; (3) using suggesting formula to give respect, especially to addressee with higher status; (4) making counter to ones' opinions to prove the real information; and (5) presenting polite criticism to remark the answer, in which the latter presented less indirectly.

Based on previous studies it can be concluded that the current speaker select next speaker and self continues is the type of turn taking that is most often used with the intention to get and provide a response to the next speaker.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion of the data analysis, the following conclusion describes the strategies of turn-taking for getting information and the intentions of turn-taking strategies in ILC discussion.

The researcher finds two strategies used by speakers in conversation, namely in Table 4.1 there are (1) current speakers select next speaker (85%) and (2) the current speaker doesn't select next speakers (15%). In table 4.2 there are (1) the current speaker select next speaker (80%) and (2) the current speaker doesn't select next speaker (20%). The finding has been analyzed in accordance with the theory, but researchers did not find the type of self-continuous in the data analysis.

Researcher finds 10 intentions in turn-taking strategies, in table 4.3 based on data analysis the researchers found 10 intentions divided into to ask questions (22%) ; to clarify (7%); to demand (7%); to invite (27%); to assure (7%); to joke(11%); to suggest (4%); to support (4%); to tease(4%); and to warn(7%). In table 4.4 based on data analysis the researchers found 7 intentions divided to ask (44%); to demand (8%); to invite (24%); to assure (8%); to joke(4%); to support (4%); and to warn (8%).

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